DONE. *a kind of interjection.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it says *done.*

Done: the wager? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
One thing, sweet-heart, I will ask;
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask.
—*Done:* but my bargain shall be this,
I'll throw my mask off when I kiss. *Cleveland.*
'Twas *done* and *done*, and the fox, by consent, was to be the judge. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 133.

DO'NJON. *n. s.* [now corrupted to *dungeon*, from *dominium*, low Latin, according to *Menage.*] The highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept; as in *Chaucer.*

The grete toure, that was so thicke and strong,
Which of the castle was the chief *dongeon*,
Wherein the knightes were in prison,
Was evin joynant to the garden-wall,
Ther as this Emely had her playeing. *Chaucer.*

DO'NOR. *n. s.* [from *done*, Latin.] A giver; a bestower; one who gives any thing.

Litters thick besiege the *donor's* gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dole. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* i.

It is a mighty check to beneficent tempers to consider how often good designs are frustrated by an ill execution of them, and perverted to purposes, which, could the *donors* themselves have foreseen, they would have been very loth to promote. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DO'ODLE. *n. s.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little, Fainéant.*] A trifler; an idler.

To DOOM. *v. a.* [ɒeman, Saxon.]

1. To judge.

Him through malice fall'n,
Father of mercy and grace! thou did'st not *doom*
So strictly, but much more to pity incline. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence.

He may be *doom'd* to chains, to shame, to death,
While proud Hippolitus shall mount his throne. *Smith.*
Justly th' impartial fates conspire,
Dooming that son to be the sire
Of such another son. *Granville.*

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his assessors, hears;
Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,
Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?
And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave? *Shakespeare.*

5. To destine; to command by uncontrolable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their supreme command,
Have *doom'd* our ships to seek the Latian land. *Dryd. Æn.*
I have no will but what your eyes ordain;
Destin'd to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign. *Granville.*

DOOM. *n. s.* [ɒom, Saxon; *doem*, Dutch.]

1. Judicial sentence; judgment.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,
Expect your highness' *doom* of life or death. *Shakesp. H.* VI.
To Satan, first in sin, his *doom* apply'd,
Though in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best. *Milton.*
And now, without redemption, all mankind
Must have been lost, adjudg'd to death and hell
By *doom* severe. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iii. *l.* 224.

In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be made to answer for what he knows nothing of; but shall receive his *doom*, his conscience accusing or excusing him. *Locke.*

2. The great and final judgment.

Search Windsor-castle, elves within and out:
Strew good luck, Ouphes, on every sacred room,
That it may stand 'till the perpetual *doom.* *Shakespeare.*

3. Condemnation.

Revoke thy *doom*,
Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou do'st evil. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Determination declared.

If friend or foe, let him be gently used.
—Revoke that *doom* of mercy; for 'tis Clifford. *Sh. H.* VI.

5. The state to which one is destined.

By day the web and loom,
And homely houshold-task, shall be her *doom.* *Dryd. Iliad.*

6. Ruin; destruction.

From the same foes, at last, both felt their *doom*,
And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome. *Pope.*

DO'OMSDAY. *n. s.* [*doom* and *day.*] The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day.

Men, wives, and children stare, cry out, and run,
As it were *doomsday.* *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*
They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomsday.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 6.

Our souls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,
'Till *doomsday* wander in the shades of night:
This only holiday of all the year,
We privileg'd in sunshine may appear. *Dryden.*

2. The day of sentence or condemnation.

All-souls day is my body's *doomsday.* *Shakespeare's R.* III.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK. *n. s.* [*doomsday* and *book.*] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

The Danes also brought in a reckoning of money by ores, *per oras*, which is mentioned in *doomsday-book.* *Camden.*

DOOR. *n. s.* [ɒop, ɒupe, Saxon; *dorris*, Erse.]

1. The gate of a house; that which opens to yield entrance. *Door* is used of houses and *gates* of cities, or publick buildings, except in the licence of poetry.

All the castle quaked from the ground,
And every *door* of free-will open flew. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

In the side a *door*
Contriv'd; and of provisions laid in large,
For man and beast. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi.
To the same end men sev'ral paths may tread,
As many *doors* into one temple lead. *Denham.*
For without rules there can be no art, any more than there can be a house without a *door* to conduct you in. *Dryd. Dufres.*

2. In familiar language, a house.

Lay one piece of flesh or fish in the open air, and another of the same kind and bigness within *doors.* *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Let him doubt whether his cloaths be warm, and so go naked; whether his house be firm, and live without *doors.* *Decay of Piety.*
Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street, where he will see Parnel. *Arbuth.*
Lambs, though they are bred within *doors*, and never saw the actions of their own species, push at those who approach them with their foreheads. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 121.
The sultan entered again the peasant's house, and turned the owner out of *doors.* *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 69.

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blades of grass appear,
And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the *door* of life, and doubt to clothe the year. *Dry.*

4. Passage; avenue; means of approach.

The indispensable necessity of sincere obedience, shuts the *door* against all temptations to carnal security. *Hammond.*

5. *Out of* DOOR, *or* DOORS. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly sent away.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,
With a harsh voice and supercilious brow,
To servile duties, thou would'st fear no more;
The gallows and the whip are *out of door.* *Dryden's Pers.*
His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*, and Cain is no prince over his brother. *Locke.*

6. *At the* DOOR *of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon him.

In any of which parts, if I have failed, the fault lies wholly *at my door.* *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

7. *Next* DOOR *to.* Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.

A seditious word leads to a broil, and a riot unpunished is but *next door* to a tumult. *L'Estrange.*

DO'ORCASE. *n. s.* [*door* and *case.*] The frame in which the door is inclosed.

The making of frames for *doorcases*, is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces. *Mox. Mech. Exer.*

DO'ORKEEPER. *n. s.* [*door* and *keeper.*] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house.

He that hath given the following assistances to thee, desires to be even a *doorkeeper* in God's house, and to be a servant to the meanest of God's servants. *Taylor's Preface.*

DO'QUET. *n. s.* A paper containing a warrant.

Before the institution of this form and office, no writ of covenant for the levying any final concord in chief, no *doquet* for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchased and gotten, without an oath called an affidavit. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

DO'RMANT. *adj.* [*dormant*, French.]

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can insure his anger is *dormant*; or should he seem to rouse, 'tis well lashing him, and he will sleep like a top. *Cong. Old Batchelor.*

2. In a sleeping posture.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and *dormant.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
With this radius he is said to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, *dormant*, 'till it swims within his reach. *Grew's Museum.*

3. Private; not publick.

There were other *dormant* musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readiness, but not drawn together. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

4. Concealed; not divulged.

It would be prudent to reserve these privileges *dormant*, never to be produced but upon great occasions. *Swift.*

5. Leaning; not perpendicular. *Old*

Old *dormant* windows must confess
Her beams: their glimmering spectacles,
Struck with the splendor of her face,
Do th' office of a burning-glass. *Cleveland.*

DO'RMITORY. *n. s.* [*dormitorium*, Latin.]

1. A place to sleep in: used commonly for a room with many beds.

Rooms that have thorough lights are left for entertainment, and those that have windows on one side for *dormitories.* *Mort.*
Naked mourns the *dormitory* wall,
And Jones and Boyle's united labours fall. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A burial place.

The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cœmiteria*, and in English *dormitories.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DO'RMOUSE. *n. s.* [*dormio*, to sleep, and *mouse.*] A small animal which passes a large part of the Winter in sleep.

Come, we all sleep, and are mere *dormice* flies,
A little less than dead: more dulness hangs
On us than on the moon. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
After they have lain a little while they grow as drowsy as *dormice*, unless they are roused. *Collier on Thought.*

DORN. *n. s.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fish; perhaps the same as the thornback.

The coast is stored both with shellfish, as scallops and sheathfish, and flat, as turbets, *dorns*, and holybut. *Carew.*

DO'RNICK. *n. s.* [of *Doornick* in *Flanders*, where first made.] A species of linen cloath used in Scotland for the table.

To DORR. *v. a.* [*tor*, stupid, Teutonick.] To deafen or stupify with noise. This word I find only in *Skinner.*

DORR. *n. s.* [so named probably from the noise which he makes.] A kind of flying insect, remarkable for flying with a loud noise.

The *dorr*, or hedge-chafer's chief marks are these: his head is small, like that of the common beetle: this and his eyes black: his shoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly, also black; but just under the wing-shells spotted with white. His wing-shells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light chesnut: his breast, especially, covered with a downy hair. *Grew's Museum.*

DO'RSEL. } *n. s.* [from *dorsum*, the back.] A pannier; a basket
DO'RSER. } or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen, for the reception of things of small bulk.

DORSI'FEROUS. } *n. s.* [*dorsum* and *fero*, or *pario*, Latin.]
DORSI'PAROUS. } Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back. It is used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly used of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back.

DO'RTURE. *n. s.* [contracted from *dormiture*; *dormitura*, Lat. *dortoir*, French.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in.

He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*, where he shewed us along the one side, for the other was but wall and window, seventeen cells, very neat, having partitions of cedar-wood. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

DOSE. *n. s.* [ɒose.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*

The too vig'rous *dose* too fiercely wrought,
And added fury to the strength it brought. *Dryden's Virgil.*
In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thapsia in warm water, without mentioning the *dose.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot.

No sooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his doe;
Married his punctual *dose* of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

3. It is often used of the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow. He has his *dose*, that is, he can carry off no more.

To DOSE. *v. a.*

1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly *dosed*, may prove powerful medicines. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. To give physick to any man in a ludicrous sense.

DO'SSIL. *n. s.* [corrupted from *dorsel*, something laid upon the part.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a sore.

Her complaints put me upon dressing with such medicaments as basilicon, with præcipitate, upon a *dossil.* *Wiseman.*

DOST. [the second person of *do.*]

Why then *dost* treat me with rebukes, instead
Of kind condoling cares, and friendly sorrow? *Addis. Cato.*

DOT. *n. s.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *dotter*, German, *the white of an egg*, and interpreted by him a grume of pus. It has now no such signification, and seems rather corrupted from *jot*, a point.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots, or spots.

DO'TAGE. *n. s.* [from *dote.*]

1. Loss of understanding; imbecillity of mind; deliriousness.

The foul in all hath one intelligence;
Though too much moisture in an infant's brain,
And too much driness in an old man's sense,
Cannot the prints of outward things retain:
Then doth the soul want work, and idle sit,
And this we childishness and *dotage* call. *Davies.*
I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts
As joyful as our hearts:
Our senses tell us, if we please not them,
Our love is but a *dotage*, or a dream. *Suckling.*

2. Excessive fondness.

If on your head my fury does not turn,
Thank that fond *dotage* which so much you scorn. *Dryden.*

DO'TAL. *adj.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion; comprised in her portion.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possest,
My people thin, my wretched country waste?
An exil'd prince, and on a shaking throne,
Or risk my patron's subjects, or my own? *Garth's Ovid.*

DO'TARD. *n. s.* [from *dote.*] A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a man in his second childhood; called in some provinces a *twichild.*

Dotard, said he, let be thy deep advise,
Seems that through many years thy wits thee fail,
And that weak old hath left thee nothing wise,
Else never should thy judgement be so frail. *Fairy Queen.*
The sickly *dotard* wants a wife,
To draw off his last dregs of life. *Prior.*

DOTA'TION. *n. s.* [*dotatio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry or portion. *Dict.*

To DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch; *radoter*, French.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be delirious.

Unless the fear of death make me *dote*,
I see my son. *Shakesp. Com. of Err.*
A sword is upon the liars, and they shall *dote*: a sword is upon her mighty men, and they shall be dismayed. *Jer.* l. 36.
Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your lonely cell:
Go, be the temple and the gods your care;
Permit to men the thought of peace and war. *Dryd. Æn.*
When an old woman begins to *dote*, and grow chargeable to a parish, she is turned into a witch, and fills the country with extravagant fancies. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 117.

2. To be in love to extremity.

He was stricken with great affection towards me, which since is grown to such a *doting* love, that, 'till I was fain to get this place, sometimes to retire in freely: I was even choked with his tediousness. *Sidney.*
I have long loved her, and bestowed much on her, followed her with a *doting* observance. *Shak. M. Wives of Windsor.*

To DOTE *upon.* To regard with excessive fondness; to love to excess.

All their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford, whom they *doted* on,
And bless'd, and grac'd. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.
Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,
Because thou seest me *dote* upon my love. *Shakespeare.*
All the beauties of the court besides,
Are mad in love, and *dote* upon your person. *Denham.*
Mark those who *dote* on arbitrary power,
And you shall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden.*
Would you so *dote* upon your first desire,
As not to entertain a nobler fire? *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*
We *dote* upon this present world, and the enjoyments of it; and 'tis not without pain and fear, and reluctancy, that we are torn from them, as if our hopes lay all within the compass of this life. *Burnet.*
O death, all eloquent! you only prove
What dust we *dote* on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

DO'TER. *n. s.* [from *dote.*]

1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard.

What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass? *Burton.*

2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

If in black my lady's brow be deckt,
It mourns that painting and usurping hair
Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect;
And therefore is she born to make black fair. *Shakespeare.*
Our *doters* upon red and white are incessantly perplexed, by the incertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and of the lasting of her beauty. *Boyle.*

DO'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *doting.*] Fondly; by excessive fondness.

That he, to wedlock *dotingly* betray'd,
Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid! *Dryd. Juv.*

DO'TTARD. *n. s.* This word seems to signify a tree kept low by cutting.

For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees in churchyards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and *dottards*, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

DO'TTEREL. *n. s.* [from *dote.*] The name of a bird that mimicks gestures.

We